

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

§ 100.3

approval of stationary power and testing reactor sites. The Commission intends to carry out a traditional defense-in-depth approach with regard to reactor siting to ensure public safety. Siting away from densely populated centers has been and will continue to be an important factor in evaluating applications for site approval.

[61 FR 65175, Dec. 11, 1996]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 61 FR 65175, Dec. 11, 1996, §100.1 was revised, effective Jan. 10, 1997. For the convenience of the user, the superseded text is set forth as follows:

§ 100.1 Purpose.

(a) It is the purpose of this part to describe criteria which guide the Commission in its evaluation of the suitability of proposed sites for stationary power and testing reactors subject to part 50 of this chapter.

(b) Insufficient experience has been accumulated to permit the writing of detailed standards that would provide a quantitative correlation of all factors significant to the question of acceptability of reactor sites. This part is intended as an interim guide to identify a number of factors considered by the Commission in the evaluation of reactor sites and the general criteria used at this time as guides in approving or disapproving proposed sites. Any applicant who believes that factors other than those set forth in the guide should be considered by the Commission will be expected to demonstrate the applicability and significance of such factors.

§ 100.2 Scope.

The siting requirements contained in this part apply to applications for site approval for the purpose of constructing and operating stationary power and testing reactors pursuant to the provisions of part 50 or part 52 of this chapter.

[61 FR 65175, Dec. 11, 1996]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 61 FR 65175, Dec. 11, 1996, §100.2 was revised, effective Jan. 10, 1997. For the convenience of the user, the superseded text is set forth as follows:

§ 100.2 Scope.

(a) This part applies to applications filed under part 50 of this chapter for stationary power and testing reactors.

(b) The site criteria contained in this part apply primarily to reactors of a general type and design on which experience has been developed, but can also be applied to other reactor types. In particular, for reactors that are novel in design and unproven as prototypes or pilot plants, it is expected that

these basic criteria will be applied in a manner that takes into account the lack of experience. In the application of these criteria which are deliberately flexible, the safeguards provided—either site isolation or engineered features—should reflect the lack of certainty that only experience can provide.

[27 FR 3509, Apr. 12, 1962, as amended at 40 FR 8793, Mar. 3, 1975]

§ 100.3 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Combined license means a combined construction permit and operating license with conditions for a nuclear power facility issued pursuant to subpart C of part 52 of this chapter.

Early Site Permit means a Commission approval, issued pursuant to subpart A of part 52 of this chapter, for a site or sites for one or more nuclear power facilities.

Exclusion area means that area surrounding the reactor, in which the reactor licensee has the authority to determine all activities including exclusion or removal of personnel and property from the area. This area may be traversed by a highway, railroad, or waterway, provided these are not so close to the facility as to interfere with normal operations of the facility and provided appropriate and effective arrangements are made to control traffic on the highway, railroad, or waterway, in case of emergency, to protect the public health and safety. Residence within the exclusion area shall normally be prohibited. In any event, residents shall be subject to ready removal in case of necessity. Activities unrelated to operation of the reactor may be permitted in an exclusion area under appropriate limitations, provided that no significant hazards to the public health and safety will result.

Low population zone means the area immediately surrounding the exclusion area which contains residents, the total number and density of which are such that there is a reasonable probability that appropriate protective measures could be taken in their behalf in the event of a serious accident. These guides do not specify a permissible population density or total population within this zone because the situation may vary from case to case. Whether a specific number of people can, for example, be evacuated from a